

RAILROAD TAXATION.

THE COMMISSION MEETS TO TAKE UP THIS QUESTION.

Governor Russell's Views on the Subject. Laying Track on the Durham and Charlotte Railroad—Remarkable Growth of Cotton Mills in This State—Convicted of House Burning—Debs Offered Land in Rowan County for a Social Democratic Colony.

Messenger Bureau, Park Hotel, Raleigh, N. C., July 12.

The railway commission met today in accordance with a resolution adopted some days ago, that it would receive in writing from the railways statements why the rate of assessment on railways should not be increased and rates lowered. Governor Russell, Judge Clark and Editor Daniels were invited to present their views in favor of both measures. Governor Russell was not present, neither was Judge Clark. They held that they should also reply in writing. The governor replied before the commission met; in other words, he made his statement in a newspaper yesterday. He declares that the net earnings should be the test of the valuation of the roads. This was Otho Wilson's view and it now seems that he was inspired by the governor. The latter things 2 cents per mile should be the first-class fare on roads which pay \$4,000 a mile in net earnings. He thinks the valuation of the North Carolina railway should be double what it now is, and he says freight rates are also too high.

W. W. Findley, second vice president, F. S. Gannon, third vice president, and J. M. Culp, traffic manager of the Southern; Warren G. Elliott, president of the Wilmington and Weldon, are also here, as well as W. C. Petter, A. F. Page and Henry Page.

A statement by the railway commission shows that while the average rate of passenger fare per mile in 1870 was 3.35 cents, it is now only 2.05 cents. Fifteen miles of the Durham and Charlotte railway have been laid and the work of putting down ten miles more of rail is about to begin. This work is all on the northwestern end of the road. This road appears to puzzle some of the other railway men. A rumor has got abroad that the Southern is interested.

Judge Purnell will tomorrow hold an adjourned term of the federal court here.

The growth of cotton and woolen mills in this state is remarkable—33 in 1870, 49 in 1880, and now 210, with 1,068,386 spindles and 22,650 looms.

J. L. Graham, clerk to the state superintendent of public instruction, is convicted of larceny at his house at Newton, in order to get insurance on the contents. When the news of his conviction reached the superintendent he at once asked for Graham's resignation as clerk, as of course he could not keep him with such a record.

The governor will be asked by the state superintendent of public instruction to request the supreme court to at once pass upon the constitutionality of the new school law, which is to be voted on in August. This will settle the question. The difference of view at present as to the validity of the act is causing a great deal of contention.

The state grants a charter to the Waxhaw Normal and Collegiate Institute of Union county.

Among today's arrivals are Legh R. Watts and V. E. McEwen; W. A. Gattis, of Durham; J. C. Buxton, of Winston; Theo. F. Davidson, of Asheville; Herbert McElmurry, of Wilmington; John D. Shaw, of Rockingham; J. B. Tree, of Richmond, superintendent of the Western Union Telegraph Company.

Augustus W. Moore, late of Washington, D. C., has returned to this state and located at Greenville. Republicans say he will be a candidate for congress in the First district.

Eugene V. Debs is offered free of charge a large tract of land in Rowan county for his "social democratic colony."

This morning thirty people left here for Toronto, Canada.

A prominent railroad man says the proper way to get at the taxation of the railways is to grade them into four classes; those earning 8, 6 and 2 percent, and those earning nothing.

THE MINERS' STRIKE.

MANY MORE MINERS ARE JOINING THE STRIKERS.

The Miners Holding Mass Meetings—Resolved Not to Return to Work Unless So Ordered by Their Officers—No Mines at All Being Worked in Same Counties Coal Becoming Scarcer and Higher Each Day—Disturbances Begun—Two Fights With Non-Union Men.

Pittsburg, July 13.—There is a lull in the miners' strike in this district attributable to the fact that nearly every mine in the district is idle. To keep up the enthusiasm and prevent the strikers from becoming lukewarm in the cause, however, the officials have arranged for a series of meetings in different sections every day. Three meetings were held yesterday at Banning, Fayette City and West Newton, and at each place resolutions were adopted not to return to work until the officials gave the order. This morning, a large meeting was held at Snowden on the Wheeling division and the men were unanimous to stand firm for the 69 cent rate. The miners on this division fear that the company will soon begin evictions from their houses, and intimate that if this is attempted there will be trouble.

News reached the miners headquarters this afternoon that the diggers in the Fannell, Warner and Morgan mines, Beaver county, had thrown down their picks and joined the general strike. The three pits employ about 300 men. The strike has also spread to Yemassee county. Five mines are idle in that region today. The men struck for an advance of 10 cents per ton.

An effort was made today to resume work at the Eagle mine at Monongahela City. It is a co-operative concern, but the sentiment of a majority of the stockholders was against resumption, and it was decided to keep the pit closed until the strike was settled. A delegation from Brownsville says the Knob, Beaumont, Empire and Albany mines have closed down and the miners have joined in the general strike with determination to remain out until the question of wages is satisfactorily settled.

National President M. D. Ratchford, of the United Mine Workers, is expected at Pittsburg tonight or tomorrow and will meet the commissioners.

Governor Atkinson, of Indiana, accompanied by his wife and a number of state officials, spent the day in Pittsburg, en route to Canada, where they will attend the convention of the Epworth League. Concerning the miners' strike he said: "The coal strike is not affecting West Virginia very much and it is not likely to affect the main body of miners who go out. I do not anticipate any trouble whatsoever from the strike in our state, and believe the trouble all over the country will be speedily settled by arbitration."

Cincinnati, July 13.—A Times-Star special from Belaire, Ohio, says: The miners in Schick's mines on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad were today persuaded to stop mining and with the closing of these mines tonight all the mines in eastern Ohio will be closed.

Terre Haute, July 13.—Today President Knight, of the Indiana Miners, was called to Clinton, where 500 men who have been working on an unorganized basis for two years and taking whatever prices were offered, are anxious to join the union and help along with the strike.

A Sullivan county today the Star City mines posted notices that no more mining would be done until the strike was settled. This practically ends the mining in the county. Advances were received by the miners' officers today recounting efforts of several operators to secure settlements with the striking miners. Each instance all offers were rejected until after the meeting of the national executive board, which will be held at Columbus, Ohio, at an early date. The strike has already begun seriously to affect the visible supply of coal and the prices go a notch higher every day.

A special to The Express from Danville, Ill., says: Strife between the miners commenced in this district tonight. About 400 to 500 Belgian strikers and other foreigners gathered at the Pawnee mine, and inside the coopers opened fire and an exchange of shots, at the same time retreating to the woods. Later the strikers attacked a train on the Chicago and Eastern Illinois, carrying working miners to the city. The miners and the coopers opened fire and about fifty shots were exchanged. It is reported that one miner was killed.

Rheumatism Cured in a Day. "Mystic Cure" for Rheumatism and Neuralgia radically cures in 1 to 3 days. Its action upon the system is remarkable and mysterious. It removes at once the cause and the disease immediately disappears. The first dose greatly benefits.

T. F. Anthony, Ex-postmaster of Promise City, Iowa, says: "I bought one bottle of 'Mystic Cure' for Rheumatism, and two doses of it did me more good than any medicine I ever took." 75 cents and \$1.00. Sold by J. H. Hardin, Druggist, Wilmington, N. C.

SCHOOL TAX ELECTIONS.

The State Council Takes No Action, Saying They Have No Authority in the Matter (Special to The Messenger.)

Raleigh, N. C., July 14.—The council of state took no action on the matter of asking the supreme court to pass on the constitutionality of the public school special tax election, as it decided it had no authority to do so.

Governor Russell says: "There is nothing I can do in the matter. It is a matter for the county authorities, as they may be advised."

The secretary of state says: "The legislature has ordered the election and it is the duty of those required to hold it to do so."

The state superintendent of public instruction declares all counties will be forced to order and hold the election in all the townships.

MEBANE APPOINTS HIS BROTHER.

As Chief Clerk in His Office—Ex Clerk Graham Has Some Revelations to Make. Justice Clark Suddenly Stricken With Rashfulness.

(Special to The Messenger.)

Raleigh, N. C., July 13.—W. N. Mebane, of Alamance, is appointed chief clerk to State Superintendent of Education Mebane, his brother, to succeed J. L. Graham, whose resignation is requested. It is said Graham is ready to make some revelations concerning the manner in which the state superintendent got his nomination.

A telegram from the governor to Superintendent Mebane says he will arrive tonight. The council of state will meet tomorrow morning to consider the public school special tax matter.

Judge Purnell did not arrive today. A telegram from Judge Simonon asked him to remain at Asheville and hear a case.

Allen McLean, colored, and Bessie Little, white, who claim they were married at Chester, S. C., were sent to jail today by Mayor Russ for unlawfully living together.

It is stated that Judge Clark's reason for not appearing before the railway commission today is that he had no formal invitation.

ELECTION AT FAYETTEVILLE.

The Electric Light Question Carried—An Assignment—Stunned by Lightning.

(Special to The Messenger.)

Fayetteville, N. C., July 13.—I have not yet seen the count of the vote, but ascertain that the election is carried for electric lights by a small majority of the registered voters.

M. Folb, a well known Person street clothier, in an assignment to B. R. Taylor, gives three classes of debts, amounting to about \$2,000—first class \$1,100, second class \$320, third \$580.

In an electric storm yesterday little Jessie Maultsby was stunned by electricity.

(By Associated Press.)

Fayetteville, N. C., July 13.—M. Folb, a large dealer in clothing and gent's furnishings, failed at a late hour yesterday with R. B. Taylor as assignee. His liabilities are between \$20,000 and \$25,000, with preferences of \$18,000.

A MYSTERIOUS POWER.

That Forces Russell and Other Republicans to Dismiss Negroes of Long Standing as Employees at the Capitol.

(Special to The Messenger.)

Raleigh, N. C., July 13.—The last of the veteran negro employees at the capitol was removed today, being Lewis Young, for twelve years messenger in the treasury. Treasurer Worth said he hated Young to go; that he did not remove him, but another power caused the removal, and he added that Governor Russell did not wish to remove Austin Dunston, executive messenger, but could not prevent his removal. What the people want to know is, who really causes these changes.

A SAD ACCIDENT.

A Member of the Governor's Guard of Raleigh Killed in a Sham Battle.

Raleigh, N. C., July 13.—At a sham battle of the Governor's Guard at Pullen park tonight, George N. Banks, a member of the guard, who was taking part in the battle, was shot and killed almost instantly. The bullet struck him almost in the middle of the forehead and ranged downward and lodged in the brain.

It cannot be ascertained who is responsible for the loaded cartridge. It seems that the cartridges were examined very closely before being given out by the captain and first and second lieutenants, and owing to the difference in the weight of a loaded and blank cartridge it is hard to account for the accident. To lend additional mystery to the stray bullet, it is said no loaded cartridges have been given out by the company for over two years.

The War in Cuba.

Havana, July 13.—According to official reports, Colonel Almendarte has had an engagement in the Pozo mountains, province of Matanzas, with an insurgent band, compelling them to retire, leaving fifteen of their number dead upon the field. The Spanish lost four killed and nine wounded.

On the same authority it is stated that the Balcarce battalion, in the province of Pinar del Rio, have killed eleven insurgents.

A Negro Lawyer in Limbo.

New York, July 13.—George W. Fremont, a negro lawyer of Alexandria, Va., was convicted in the court of general sessions today of wilfully obtaining money for an alleged and pretended charitable and benevolent purpose by color and by aid of false pretenses. He had been obtaining subscriptions from charitable disposed people for the "Fremont Polytechnic school," in Alexandria, an institution which had no existence. He was remanded for sentence.

General Gordon Accepts the Invitation.

Atlanta, Ga., July 13.—General John B. Gordon, commander-in-chief of the United Confederate Veterans today issued an address accepting the invitation recently extended the organization by the Logan Monument Association of Chicago to participate in the unveiling, July 22nd, of the monument of General John A. Logan.

The Ideal Panacea.

James L. Francis, Alderman, Chicago, says: "I regard Dr. King's New Discovery as an Ideal Panacea for Coughs, Colds and Lung Complaints, having used it in my family for the last five years, to the exclusion of physician's prescriptions or other preparations."

Rev. John Burgess, Keokuk, Iowa, writes: "I have been a Minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church for 50 years or more, and have never found anything so beneficial, or that gives me such speedy relief as Dr. King's New Discovery." Try this Ideal Cough Remedy. Trial Bottles Free at R. R. Bellamy's Drug Store.

DEFECTIVE ARMOR PLATES.

A LIVELY DISCUSSION ON THIS SUBJECT IN THE SENATE.

Senators Butler and Tillman Engage in the Debate—The Charge Made that Some of our Warships are Covered With Plates of No Power of Resistance and That the Government is Afraid to Send Them Into Service—Looking to Establishment of Government Armor Plate Factory.

SENATE.

Washington, July 13.—Consideration of the deficiency appropriation bill was resumed immediately after the senate met. The question of armor plate for new battleships was considered. The bill provided a total appropriation of \$3,410,525 for armor for the three battleships authorized in 1896 and limited the cost per ton to \$425. Senator Butler, of North Carolina, offered an amendment reducing the total to \$2,407,500, limiting the cost to \$300 per ton, and providing for the establishment of a government armor factory if private concerns do not bid within \$300 per ton.

Senator Pettigrew, of South Dakota, spoke of the evidence taken before the committee on naval affairs, showing conclusively, he said, that armor plate could be made for \$250 per ton. Notwithstanding this, the armor factories, being in collusion, refused to make armor for \$300 and demanded \$425. Instead of opposing the trust, Senator Pettigrew said, the naval committee had passed a bill to the effect that it was a procedure too disgraceful to be tolerated, the senator said.

Senator Butler spoke in severe criticism of the course of the armor factories and of the disposition in official circles to yield to them. The senator gave evidence of the investigations made by Secretary Herbert as to the cost of armor plate and read from the report of the house committee on naval affairs relative to irregularities in the manufacture of such plate. He said the report showed that by fraud and deception armor plate had been palmed off on the government, and that it could be pierced like a pine board.

The senator asserted that men had been shot and put in dungeons for offenses of far less magnitude.

Senator Hale questioned these statements, saying that none of the defective plates were present in actual service on warships.

Senator Tillman, of South Carolina, insisted that many of the alleged defective plates were in use, and said their exact location on various warships was specified in the report of the naval committee.

When Senator Butler reiterated the statement as to the extent of the defective armor in use, Senator Hale interrupted with a sweeping denial. He said that such a condition would be appalling if it existed in reality, but that he believed the assertions by the North Carolina senator to be utterly and absolutely denied that any proportion of the armor plate on our warships was unserviceable.

Senator Butler declared that he knew of no more dangerous kind of high treason than the equipping of war vessels with defective plates. One of those vessels, the Oregon, with spongy, imperfect, fraudulent plates, had been ordered to the Hawaiian islands at a time when Japan was threatening to take possession of those islands. It would be fortunate if the first shell shot fired at her did not hit one of those defective plates—if indeed there were any good ones on her. If we are to take Hawaii, if we are to go into the land grabbing business, then, said senator Butler, we must have a fleet as good and better than any other country in the world. If we are launching on that policy of aggrandizement, then we must be able to compete with England or any other nation.

When Senator Butler closed, Senator Chandler facetiously called on Senator Tillman to leave the floor. The South Carolina senator responded that unless there was something to fight there was no need of talk.

Senator Chandler inquired of Senator Tillman what had become of the house resolution adopted as a result of the Carnegie investigation. It had come to the senate, had been referred to a democratic naval committee. He asked Senator Tillman if he was a democrat, what the democrats had done with this resolution.

Senator Tillman responded that he thought his course had shown him to be impartial in pointing out the shortcomings and the rascalities of that world were allowable—of democrats, as well as others. The naval committee which the New Hampshire senator had referred to, having a majority of so-called democrats, had simply pigeonholed that resolution. Senator Tillman then complained of the irregularities of furnishing armor plate and referred to the fact that Secretary Herbert had imposed a fine on the Carnegie Company, which fine was remitted by the president.

"And was it a democratic president who remitted the fine?" queried Senator Allen.

"Please don't leave out 'so-called' in referring to that president," answered Senator Tillman amid laughter, "as it hurts my feelings to hear him referred to as a democratic president." He went on to say he had never sought to remove the mystery of how the president had tried to override law and decency by remitting the fine. The senator reviewed the evidence on the cost of making armor and said that unless the senate adopted some remedy, such as the one now proposed, there would be an absolute and shameful surrender of public interest to the armor plate factories.

Senator Bacon, of Georgia, moved to place the rate at \$350 per ton. He said the government would have to build its own foundry, but for the present he urged it to be expedient to offer \$350 a ton and let the navy armament of the ships to fail if need be until congress reassembles.

Senator Teller, of Colorado, contributed a lively speech. It had been the general impression that our ships represented the power and dignity of the nation, but he said our warships had proved a source of confusion to the last administration. The Cuban war, the worst conflict in 100 years, with murder and outrage, had raged at our doors and throughout the conflict we had no ship to send there as the representative of our national dignity and honor. The authorities had been afraid to send a ship, fearing it might endanger our peace with Spain. "Why, war with Spain would be a trifling affair so far as we are concerned," said he. He ridiculed the idea of having ships, if they were not to be sent where needed. "We have had a good deal of

trouble over our ships anyway," Senator Teller said, "and probably they would be as well on the stocks as in service. It would be a greater surrender of national dignity to bow to the armor contractors than to let the ships stand on the stocks," and the senator declared he would let them stand unarmored for all time rather than be held up by the armor combine.

A vote was then taken on the amendment demanding the cost of armor to \$300 per ton. It was carried, on a viva voce vote, Senator Hale and one or two others being the only ones to vote in the negative.

Senator Butler then offered an amendment authorizing the secretary of the navy to make investigation and receive propositions for the establishment of a government armor factory and report to congress at its next session—agreed to.

Other amendments to the bill were made as follows: For improvement of the harbor and sound, Florida, \$50,000; pay balance of \$14,485 to claimants under the Spanish-American claims commission, and the deficiency appropriation bill was then passed.

At 5:50 o'clock p. m. the senate held an executive session and then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The house took a recess today until tomorrow at noon, without transacting any business. Mr. Cannon, the chairman of the appropriations committee of the last congress, announced that it was evident that the deficiency bill would not be ready to act upon until tomorrow and he, therefore, adjourned a recess until tomorrow at noon.

Mr. Simpson, populist, of Kansas, under the guise of a parliamentary inquiry, asked the speaker whether the house yesterday took a recess or adjourned.

The speaker replied that the house had recessed.

"I thought the motion was that the house suspend doing business. As a parliamentary inquiry, I should like to know how the house could suspend business when it was not doing business."

The gentleman from Kansas does not insist on a response to his inquiry," said the speaker, who then put Mr. Cannon's motion, which was carried. The house was in session only but three minutes.

IN AN OPEN BOAT.

The Perilous Voyage of Twelve Cubans. Their Arrival in Jamaica—Their Supposed Mission—Important Letters Taken From Them.

(Correspondence of The Associated Press.)

Kingston, Jan. 6.—Twelve Cubans, the last survivors of an insurgent camp in the province of Camaguey, reached Rio Nuevo, a little port on the north side of the island a few days ago in an open boat. They were in a terrible condition of exhaustion, as they had been seventy hours in making the passage. The little craft, which had been constructed in the camp just before their departure, was found to leak in several places, but, owing to the high winds and the heavy seas, the refugees were compelled to take turns at bailing her in order to keep from being swamped. Again and again they were on the verge of destruction, the waves washing over the boat and filling her to the very thwarts. After three days of constant anxiety and struggling they managed to put in at Rio Nuevo, in a pitiable condition.

It is suspected by the authorities here that some of the names given by the men are fictitious and that among the party are several important revolutionary leaders who have business in New York and who are traveling incognito. It will be remembered last year that Carlos Rolin, the leading manager of an expedition to Cuba arrived in Jamaica under the nom de guerre of Charles Roberts and described himself as an American journalist. It was not until after his departure for Cuba that the Spanish consul in Kingston became aware of his real character. Whether the suspicions of the government are well founded or not, it is hard to say at present, but in a few days the real facts will probably become known.

Of the twelve men composing the party four are invalids. Dr. Vieta is now lying in Kingston, tenderly cared for by the local Cubans suffering from a sickness induced by months of trials and privations. Another has a bullet wound in the thigh; a third a bayonet wound in the shoulder and a fourth is not expected to recover from an internal complaint aggravated by the severe effects of the voyage. But their spirits are not daunted. Gladly they talk of the successes of the rebels and of the defeats of the Spaniards. Their privations and sufferings are, they say, as nothing compared with what the Spanish troops are undergoing. In an interview with the Associated Press correspondent they complained bitterly of the actions of the British officials for the visiting health officer had arbitrarily seized a number of important letters and dispatches designed for the Cuban junta in New York. They had protested against this action, but the officials replied that a breach of the postal regulations act had been committed and that the letters must be forfeited as a penalty. Nearly eighty letters were taken from Dr. Vieta alone and there is no prospect of any of them ever reaching their destination.

My first inquiry was with reference to the rumor that General Maximiliano Gomez had been killed. This was treated by all the patriots as simply a canard circulated by the Spanish in the hope of persuading a few deserters to join their ranks. "The revolution," said Morena, "is principally confined at the present moment to the Orient and Camaguey provinces. The Spanish are in possession of one or two small places, but they suffer very severely from the want of food and ammunition. Their camps are decimated by sickness and numbers are deserting every day to join the ranks of the insurgents."

Dr. Vieta says that the Cuban troops are in good health, and have a good supply of food and ammunition. All are well armed and the principal difficulty is to keep them in clothing.

The election of a president was commenced in the month of May, and there has been a genuine display of patriotic feeling on the subject among the Cubans. The result will not be made known until September. The candidates are General Garcia, General Maso and Seymour Capolo. Dr. Hernandez is also among the nominees.

A Youthful Murderer.

Charlotte, N. C., July 14.—John P. Austin, 12 years old, stabbed George Kelly, 12 years old, this afternoon, killing him instantly. The boy quarreled over a freezer of ice cream with Austin, accused of taking.

The murderer was arrested.

MOTHERS

We have a book prepared especially for you, which we mail free. It treats of the stomach disorders—worms, etc.—that every child is liable to and for which

Frey's Vermifuge

has been successfully used for a half century.

Get bottles by mail for 25c.

F. S. FREY, Baltimore, Md.

HAWAIIAN ANNECTION TREATY REPORTED.

Washington, July 14.—The senate committee on foreign relations agreed today to report a resolution for the ratification of the Hawaiian annexation treaty without amendment.

Of the eleven members of the committee, only seven were present. These were Senators Davis, Cullom, Foraker, Clark, Morgan, Turpie and Daniel and of these all but Senators Turpie and Daniel cast their votes for the resolution of ratification. Senator Frye's vote was also cast in that interest by Senator Davis. Senator Frye having left instructions to this effect.

Senators Daniel and Turpie did not take a positive stand in opposition to the treaty, but both expressed the opinion that it was not expedient nor consistent with the vast importance of the subject that the treaty should be pressed to immediate consideration, and that if the senate was not to take the subject up at the present session the better course would be to leave it in committee until the senate should be prepared to proceed with its consideration. Senator Turpie expressed himself as inclined to favor the treaty, but said that he thought it should be amended. He, however, withheld his amendments upon the suggestion that the majority would consider it preferable to have the amendments offered in the senate.

Senator Davis, chairman of the foreign relations committee, later reported the action of the committee to the senate. There was no reference to the report beyond an inquiry by Senator White as to whether there would be an effort to take up the treaty at the next session. The senator replied that he was not now prepared to say.

A Radical Defect in Our Civil Service Law.

Civil service reform is frequently discussed in too general a manner; the main point, that it is not being carried out, is emphasized. A merit system of appointment having been established by law, it would appear to follow, as a logical sequence, that removals should not be made without cause. And there is a popular impression that a provision of this nature does exist—that persons in the classified service of the government cannot be dismissed without good reason. That this view is erroneous, however, becomes clear when we consider that the law provides entrance to the service; there being no legal obstructions to removals. Consequently, although the percentage of removals is smaller than that of appointments, the means of enhancing the power of the spoilsman as well as of the reformer—Mr. Duncanson Veazey, in The July Forum.

How's This.

We offer One Hundred Dollars reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

W. C. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. We, the undersigned, have known P. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by his firm.

WEST & TRUAX.

Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

WALDING, H. & CO., Toledo, O.

Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

To Investigate the Sugar Trust.

Washington, July 14.—Representative Simpson, of Kansas, today introduced in the house a resolution directing the speaker to appoint a committee of five to investigate the sugar trust. The resolution is preceded by two whereas, the first of which declares that it is "currently asserted," that the American Sugar Refining Company has, in violation of law, created a "gigantic monopoly" and the second that said corporation has crushed out legitimate competition to an extent which gives it the power to depress the price of the raw material and to advance the price of the manufactured article at will, thus throttling the cane and beet agriculturists with one hand and grasping the purses of the consumers with the other."

The committee authorized by the resolution is empowered to send for persons and papers and is to investigate the methods of the company, its effect upon agriculture and commerce, "as well as the enhanced cost of one of the necessities of life" and the committee is directed to report their findings and if the facts warrant it, a bill instituting proceedings by the attorney general in quo warranto to annul the corporate existence of the trust.

Savannah, Ga., April 26, 1896.

Having used three bottles of P. P. P. for impure blood and general weakness and having derived great benefit from the same, having gained 11 pounds in weight in four weeks, I take great pleasure in recommending it to all unfortunate like

Yours truly,

JOHN MORRIS.

Office of J. N. McElroy, Druggist,

Orlando, Fla., April 20, 1891.

Messrs. Lippman Bros., Savannah, Ga.

Dear Sirs:—I sold three bottles of P. P. P. large size yesterday, and one bottle small size today.

The P. P. P. cured my wife of rheumatism winter before last. I came back on her the past winter and a half bottle, 1 size, relieved her again, and she has not had a symptom since.

I sold a bottle of P. P. P. to a friend of mine, one of the turkeys, small one, took sick and his wife gave it a teaspoonful, that was in the evening, and the little fellow turned over like he was dead, but next morning was up hallowing and well.

Yours respectfully,

J. N. McELROY.

Savannah, Ga., March 17, 1891.

Messrs. Lippman Bros., Savannah, Ga.

Dear Sirs:—I have suffered from rheumatism for a long